

— SUPERLIGHT —  
"One Source, One Force"

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### Introduction

Since 1963 I have been growing single-crystal fibres called "whiskers". My first company, Thermokinetic Fibers (1963–68), was the world's first commercial source of whisker material.

So what are whiskers? They are high-purity single crystals grown in or on one axis, so that they form a fibre material. These perfect crystals are the strongest materials in the world! We grow these by a process known as VLS, which stands for "vapour, liquid, solid".

When frost forms on your window, it is a vapour–solid crystal growth process. When ice forms in a pond, it is a liquid–solid crystal growth process.

Our process is different from these two. By changing the chemistry of the feed gas and catalyst, fibre crystals of almost any kind of material can be grown.

The literature gives over 60 different elements or compounds that have been grown as whiskers.

### What is SuperLight?

Regular light is electric light or *electromagnetic* radiation. SuperLight is magnetic light, or *magneto-electric* radiation.

There is parity or symmetry in the Universe. Everything has an equal and opposite mirror-image counterpart: the *ying* and the *yang*, right and left, matter and antimatter, electron and positron. So why not light?

SuperLight is the unseen force in nature that has been ignored by science but has been real to the mystics and metaphysicians for thousands of years. It has been given different names by different cultures for thousands of years, i.e., *nous*, *chi*, bio-magnetic energy, Wilhelm Reich's orgone energy, Tesla's free Earth energy, animal magnetism, space energy, vacuum energy, zero point energy, etc. Those who have subtle perception know it is real.

SuperLight was identified scientifically

over 100 years ago when James Clerk Maxwell solved his famous wave equation. This occurred shortly after radio was invented by Nikola Tesla, and theoretical physicists were trying to find a mathematical model to explain radio waves. When using positive numbers in Maxwell's equations, this explains radio waves as well as all forms of electromagnetic radiation such as light, radio, television, microwaves, X-rays, etc.

What his equation also explained 100 years ago was SuperLight, but, because it was a solution that came from the use of negative numbers, this "second solution" was ignored for over 100 years.

Remember when you were taught algebra and were told to ignore imaginary numbers (e.g., the square root of -1) because they have no meaning in this world? Well, times have changed and now we have a very valid second solution to Maxwell's equation, and it is SuperLight.

In the mid-1970s, Dr William Tiller, a scientist at Stanford University, took another look at Maxwell's equation and asked, "What does this second solution explain when interpreted in our world?"

To understand this second solution, we must first review what the first, or positive, solution explains.

The first solution is as follows. Radio waves leave the antenna and radiate out into space from a point source (the antenna) equally in all directions into space towards infinity, travelling at the speed of light. The wave is composed of a large electrical component and a small magnetic component 90 degrees to the electrical component, thus the name *electromagnetic radiation*.

The second solution describes a particle wave of just the opposite structure. It explains that, from infinity, travelling towards the point source from all directions radiates SuperLight. This new radiation is composed of a large magnetic component and a small electrical component, thus the name *magneto-electric radiation*.

When the equations are looked at more closely, one finds that "SuperLight" travels at the speed of light squared, i.e., at  $10^{20}$  metres per second, or 10 billion times faster than light! It has a frequency 10 billion times higher and has a corresponding, shorter wavelength. It therefore has a higher energy density.

The question one asks immediately is, "If it is so powerful, why don't we feel it and why hasn't it been detected scientifically?" Well, the frequency is so high, its wavelength so short ( $4 \times 10^{-8}$  nanometres, or  $4 \times$



10<sup>-17</sup> metres), its velocity so fast, that it goes through everything as though the substance was nearly completely transparent (like glass). We can say the higher frequency is completely penetrating like X-rays, but even more so.

## The Source of SuperLight

Where does SuperLight originate? It comes out of black holes!

Regular electromagnetic radiation or light is formed when electric monopoles give off energy. The electron in orbit about our atoms is an electric monopole; as it changes its orbit, it either gives off or absorbs energy in the form of electromagnetic radiation. Sunlight is converted into electricity by this process in a solar cell. Just the opposite occurs in optical diodes, which convert electricity into light.

So, electromagnetic radiation or visible light is produced when an electron (an electric monopole) lowers its orbit and releases its energy in the form of light.

Now, I believe a similar event occurs in the extremely dense and hot matter found in black holes.

It is theorised that black holes contain magnetic monopoles and that, when these extremely dense, extremely small, extremely energetic magnetic monopoles release energy by lowering their orbit, they radiate magneto-electric radiation, our SuperLight.

So black holes really are not so black: they are radiant beings of SuperLight! SuperLight easily escapes the strong gravitational forces of black holes because its velocity is the square of the velocity of light.

The current scientific thinking is that in the centre of every galaxy in the Universe is a black hole. There are billions and billions of galaxies all around us, and they all are producing SuperLight. We are literally bathed in a three-dimensional dynamic energy field, or an Aether of SuperLight, a Dynamic Aether.

## Superlight and Life

I believe that SuperLight is the prime activating energy in the Universe and accounts for the production of what we call *life*. SuperLight interacts with special forms of matter in our bodies and produces what we call *vital life forces*. These special forms of matter are found in bones, microcrystals and in the various fluids in the body that contain cell salts. There is evidence to believe there are organic molecules in some body fluids that are liquid crystalline in structure. These change state (liquid to crystal) very readily, with an extremely small change in energy (e.g., emotions).

Another form of organised structure found in the body is the multitude of long, parallel, conductive protein structures, which form phased array-like structures.<sup>2</sup> Like the phased-array radio telescope in Socorro, New Mexico, they pick up extreme weak signals and amplify them by being in phase. It is also suggested these proteins may have room-temperature superconductivity.

These organised structures in living things produce a coherence that has resonance with very minute amounts of SuperLight. Most of it passes through matter, between the nucleus and electron, without even coming in contact with them.

Our body is electronic in nature<sup>3-5</sup> and is composed of millions and billions of micro-electronic units that are formed in structures that have a phased-array organisation.<sup>6</sup> I believe that the electronic resonance in these organised conductive molecules have some resonance with very small amounts of SuperLight, and that these energy fields and currents are responsible for the human aura and the energy vortices found in the body *chakra* area. They also produce the vital life forces. But, since SuperLight is so powerful, even a very, very small amount produces more than enough energy to sustain life.

Thus, life is produced and sustained by specific forms and amounts of organised matter, and old age and eventual death occur when too much disorder or disease comes into our bodies and breaks up this ordered structure. At that point, the body can no longer produce enough vital life force from SuperLight to sustain itself. I also believe that all forms of organised matter produce their own aura fingerprints, or energy signature, when it reacts with SuperLight.

Crystals are very organised structures and thus, according to this thesis, are also converters or transducers of SuperLight. This is

where their energy comes from, and explains how they seemingly can radiate a positive signal continuously without being recharged.

As scientists and experimenters become more aware of SuperLight and start to understand it, experiments and instruments will be designed to attune to these energies. I conceive of manufacturing, in the future, simulated body structures<sup>7</sup> that will be micro-sized phased-array assemblies made of room-temperature superconductors, designed to convert SuperLight into vital life force for healing. Specific

microstructures will be designed to attune to and resonate with the exact energy needed in the specific part of the body that needs an energy boost for healing and regeneration.

Soon, I hope to be able to grow my fibre crystals long enough, and in large enough quantities, that we will be able to spin these crystals into yarn.

I believe that it will be possible to make room-temperature superconductors of crystal fibre. If this becomes possible, we are talking about levitation and possibly even a "magic carpet" made from such fibres.

The door is wide open with the possibilities of working with SuperLight energies through the use of single-crystal fibres. I believe these need to be high-purity crystal fibres in order to have the coherence necessary to resonate with SuperLight.

## SuperLight and Gravity

Gravity is not an intrinsic property of matter; neither is inertia. These secondary forces are both formed by the reaction of matter to the dynamic field of SuperLight. Gravity is not an attraction! It is the result of a universal pressure exerted by SuperLight as it rains in from infinity, from all directions, onto every object.

Materials are not 100% transparent to SuperLight; I estimate perhaps about 99.99999999% transparent. As a consequence, all material domains, all "matter", experiences an acceleration caused by SuperLight. Every "particle" is affected by a slight drag, or

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pressure differential, as SuperLight travels past and through them.

Quantum particle interactions come into play as SuperLight joins in or exits the activities of the particle domain. Field effects come into play as the SuperLight entity travels through the atomic atmosphere, producing drag.

Drag turbulence and particle pressures combine to produce the accelerational force we know as *gravity*. This acceleration is of little consequence when a single object is in space, at a very great distance from other objects, since the force vectors cancel out. However, when a second object comes close to the first object, the two objects then shield each other from the full power of SuperLight pressure on the opposite sides of the objects facing each other.

As a result of this, the objects experience a net accelerational force towards each other, which is directly proportional to their mass—mass that produces the mutual shielding that each object experiences.

Thus, falsely, each object is said to be attracted to each other! In reality, they are being pushed together by the net differential force of SuperLight pressure which results from the slight absorption of SuperLight as it passes through these objects. This, according to my theory, is what creates gravity. It is a push exerted by SuperLight on objects shielding each other from a portion of the SuperLight radiation. Gravity then becomes the "weak force" from the effects of porous matter.

An atom of matter is about  $10^{18}$  parts void for each part of solid matter. The wavelength of SuperLight is much smaller than the typical atomic dimension. Thus, most of the SuperLight passes through the atomic structure unopposed.

However, when SuperLight contacts the nucleus or electrons, it produces the force that holds the electrons in orbit and the nucleus together. It is the nuclear glue. This gives matter its chemical properties.

Thus, gravity is the weak force, since only a very small amount of SuperLight interacts with matter on the atomic scale.

Matter is mostly composed of void or space; and the energy rays of SuperLight, whose wavelength is many times smaller than the diameter of the electron, will to a large extent miss the particle regions as they rain through the atomic region.

Only a small amount of SuperLight interacts with the nucleus and electrons, while the majority will pass right through the region.

## Nuclear Force

The structure of the nucleus is extremely dense when compared to that of the atom as a whole. The particles of matter in the nucleus are much closer to each other than those in the electron. The nucleus is probably in the order of  $10^{28}$  more dense. Thus, the force that holds the nucleus together must be very strong.

In reality, it is still the effects of SuperLight pushing and interacting that hold the components of the nucleus together. These stronger interactions on the nucleus are a result of its increased relative density and ability to shield SuperLight. It is the density and geometry of matter that change the forces we see.

Thus, from One Source comes the One Force that divides and manifests itself in so many interesting ways.

The relative packing symmetry is very critical in the nucleus and this accounts for the relative stability of various nuclei. A less symmetrical structure results in radioactivity and an unstable nucleus. In this way, SuperLight helps to explain radioactivity.

## Superlight is the Singularity – the Universal Field or Energy Source

I propose that SuperLight energy is the singularity or universal energy force in all nature and that its interaction with various forms of matter and energy produce all other forces in the Universe. Specific atomic and subatomic structures are resonant to and interact with some aspects of SuperLight as it passes through them and our bodies. The energy that is absorbed is converted into the electrical, magnetic, nuclear and gravitational forces producing our vital life force.

This can explain *all* the forces of nature and life energies. The geometry and density of matter explain the different forms and intensity of the forces that are produced.

## Energy Source of the Future

I believe that, as we obtain a greater understanding of what types of devices can be attuned to SuperLight, it will be possible to capture this energy, collect it and measure it. At first, just small assemblies (requiring only small amounts of SuperLight) will be made for healing and regeneration, scientific analysis, proof of principle and localised experiments. I envisage that, in the future, massive devices will be used as direct energy converters.

This development will have a significant effect on reducing world pollution associated with most other energy-producing systems such as nuclear and fossil fuels.

## SuperLight and Space Travel

Communication on the SuperLight wave bands will permit extreme-distance communication in space in much shorter times, e.g., 100,000 light-years in 3–4 minutes. It eliminates the need to take fuel when you travel in space, thus permitting real deep-space travel.

## Endnotes

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## About the Author:

John V. Milewski, PhD, is an internationally recognised leader/consultant in advanced materials. He is a professional engineer, scientist, inventor, entrepreneur, writer and editor. He is a graduate of the University of Notre Dame in Chemical Engineering (1951), has an MS in Metallurgy from Stevens Institute of Technology (1959) and a PhD in Ceramic Engineering from Rutgers University (1973). He is a retired staff member of Los Alamos National Labs and founded his research company, Superkinetic, Inc., in 1988. Dr Milewski holds 30 patents and has written over 42 publications and edited four books in his field. In March 2000, the crystal filament light bulb (US Patent #4,864,186) that he invented with his son, Dr Peter D. Milewski, was put on permanent display at the Smithsonian American History Museum.

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